

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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SOURCE:

The following airfields form a part of the Leningrad defense system.

Komendantsev, or Kommandantskovo (N60-00, E30-17)

1. This is a training field located within Leningrad. It lies NW of the center of the city at a place called Novaya Derevnya (New Village). It is 2.5 x 3.5 km in size.
2. Three large hangars are located on the northeastern border of the field. Directly behind the hangars are two buildings which house repair shops. The hangars are used mostly by experimental fighter and bomber models. They can accommodate 30 fighters or 15 medium bombers.
3. Underground hangars are being built in the southwestern part of the field. Eight hangars with two exits each have already been built. The underground hangars are used by night fighters of the latest MIG model. The capacity of the completed hangars is estimated at 100 night-fighters.
4. The field is equipped with concrete runways and a completely modern signal and radar system.

Gavanskoy (probably the Leningrad Seaplane Base) (N59-56, E30-14)

5. The field is surrounded by large factories and therefore cannot be enlarged. It serves as a base for nine seaplane bombers, equipped for dropping torpedoes, and nine light observation planes. In the summer and during good weather, the large planes are anchored in the water. Directly along the water's edge there are three hangars with ramps and winches. The Soviets call the ramps slin.

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Petrodvorets, or Peterhof (N59-52, E29-47)

6. Since the war, this field has been greatly enlarged. Westward a park has been leveled; eastward an avenue of lime trees has been removed. Previously these had bordered the field on both sides. In addition, entire buildings have been leveled so as to form a field measuring 2.5 x 4 km. Two such places that were leveled to make way for the field were called Cossack Field and Cadet Square.
7. At the present time not all of the field is being utilized. However, all of the runways have been lengthened. The hangars are semi-underground and are located in the western part of the field.
8. About 60 modern fighter planes and a squadron of an older model are based here. The repair shops can serve only ordinary needs, not major repairs. The fuel supply system is underground, northwest of the field, close by the "English Pond".

Lomonosov (Oranienbaum) (N59-55, E29-46)

9. This is a seaplane base with water landing area to the west, southwest, and northwest of the base. Often the winds are so strong that the water is turbulent. A levee was built and along its inner side a bomb storehouse has been constructed. There are about 12 light seaplanes at the base.

Gatchina, or Siverskiy (N59-34, E30-07)

10. This is an unusually large and modern field measuring four by six kms. There are large hangars, repair shops capable of major repairs, and light and signal stations, all underground. The hangars are in the southwestern section and the workshops are in the eastern edge of the field. The field is used by fighters and bombers. Since the hangars and runways are still under construction (Nov 1952), it is difficult to estimate the capacity of the field. However, at the present time, it seems possible that the field could accommodate about 120 bombers and a larger number of fighter planes.

Koporve (Koporve - Kalishche - Kotly) (N59-42, E29-02)

11. This field is immense in size and of modern construction. It is larger than all others in the vicinity of Leningrad. It is located within a triangle formed by the former villages of Koporve, Kalishche, and Kotly (N59-36, E28-45), about 90 km west-southwest of Leningrad. The three villages were leveled to form a plain eight by ten km in size. Eventually it is planned to provide facilities for 1,200 planes of various types. It is reported that, as of November 1952, 50-60 percent of this capacity has been attained.
12. According to plan, workshops, hangars, and fuel storage facilities will be built underground. Those that have been built already above ground must be moved to make room for the underground construction.

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